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THE FIRST DAY.

The Republican National Convention Called to Order by Chairman Jones.

His Discourse on Protection and the Principles of the Party-Thurston's Address.

How the Mention of Blaine's Declination Was Received-Osborne and William Warner.

CHICAGO, June 19 .- There was no indication in the great Auditorium a short time before the convention was called to order of the great crush outside. The delegates and those who held seats were being directed to their seats. The doors were not opened until all of the interior arrangements were completed and the crowd was kept waiting until two large bouquets of cut flowers and a floral shield were being nailed upon the chairman's desk which bears in Greek letters the inscription:

"James A. Garfield was nominated from this desk in 1880 and James G. Blaine was nominated from this desk in 1884."

The air of the hall was delightful, and although a large number of the spectators, as they come in, had fans in their hands, they found no practical use for them.

The first of the delegates to reach their seats were those from Ohio, led by Congressmen McKinley and Butterworth. McKinley, who is much talked of as a dark horse, was recognized by a few of the spectators in the gallery and got a cheer or two, which, however, was short-lived.

The Michigan delegation followed the Ohio men, coming in as a body and filled up their block of seats on the front of the second aisle. The rest of the delegations then came in, followed by spectators in

immense numbers. Precisely at 12:30 the gavel of Chairman Jones, chairman of the National Committee, sounded sharply on the mahogany desk and the Republican convention of 1888 was formally opened. The hum of conversation ceased throughout the vast Auditorium and the buzz of expectation gave place to an impressive silence as the chairman introduced Rev. Frank W. Gonsalus of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Chicago, who opened the proceedings with prayer. In an impressive manner he invoked the divine protection and care for the soldier and the captain of our armies

who lay so near death. At the conclusion of the prayer Chairman Jones announced that the secretary, Mr. Fessenden, of the National Committee, would read the call for the convention issued by the National Committee, Allusions in the call to the position of the party upon the tariff question, to the determination of the party to have a fair election and an honest count and to other sahent points, were warmly applauded by the conven-

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the call, Chairman Jones stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

The Republican party may well be congratulated through its representatives here assembled upon the auspicious prospect that lies before it. Wise and courageous action by this convention will surely lead to victory in the campaign upon which we are about to enter. There can be no doubt as to which side the great majority of voters will fall if each party be tried by its record; if the grand achievements of the Republican party be appreciated and the utter failure of the Democratic party understood

The two parties are diametrically opposite to each other. One favors progression; the other, retrogression. One lifts up: the other casts down. Thanks to Mr. Cleveland and his Southern allies, the Democratic party has thrown off he disguise in which it has heretofore fought its battles in the Northern States and has boldly declared for British free trade, and against American protection. This avowal has caused much adulation in certain sections of this country and in all of England, which has, from the beginning, been hostile to the industrial progress of the United States; but it has fallen heavily on the ears of the patriotic portion of the Democratic party.

However, we must not expect that this is the end of dishonest pretenses. Deceit, fallacies and sophistry will again be resorted to and practiced. Therefore, we should have a platform based upon true Republican principle free from equivocation or ambiguity, and should nominate candidates who are the embodiment of these principles. The founders of this Government saw that it was absolutely essential for self-preservation that the original thirteen States should become united, for the purpose of protection and defense against alien acts and influences, as well as for economical and effective government. One of the first facts of the Federal Government was to provide for revenue and for the protection of the industrial interests of the country. All our early Presidents, from Washington to Jackson, nclusive, advocated a tariff for revenue and for protection. All of the great and patriotic statesmen of those days coincided in this policy. No man of note who was a lover of his country down to Jackson's first term entertained and expressed doubts as to the constitutionality or policy of protection to the industries of the

United States against foreign competition. The tariff question was not considered the one embracing solely or chiefly the manufacturers' interests, but one which broadly embraced the social condition of the laboring classes, the mutual interests of all home producers in the home market and of the country's real inde-

After relating the history of the alleged alliance of the South with English manufacturers under the Administration of Van | was entitled to this vote by her population | eight o'clock this evening. Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, Chair-

man Jones continued: The Republican party vanquished the Democratic party, passed the Homestead law destroyed slavery, elevated the "mudsilis" restored credit, redeemed the country and started it anew on the lines contemplated by the fathers. To-day we occupy a much higher plane than any other people on the face of the globe. The Republican party believes that it is not necessary or right that we should be reduced to a common level with other nations; but that we should have the full benefit of all cor natural advantages and the full enjoyment

of our glorious heritage.

The topical consequences of the theories of the Democratic party would have left this country with but a fringe of population on the water ways. Many of the leading Bourbon Democrats of to-day look upon the magnificent derelopments and the grand improvements of the Nation, which are simply labor, genius and gement crystalized, as a rank, unnatural and unwholest po o nuth and believe that

we ought to go back to the days of ignorance, sloth and small things as quickly as possible. Through the criminal folly of certain professed Republicans and by fraud and duplicity on the part of the Democratic party, our pnored and gallant standard bearers in 1884 were defeated. Fortunately for the country we still have the benefit of the wise laws passed by the Republican party and still have a majority in the Senate of the United States which

has prevented unwise legislation. We are again confronted with the same Democratic party, the mother of all evils from which this country has suffered, asking for the power to control and direct its future course, and we find that the same element which first led it astray by its malignant influence and dominated it down to the grievous days of the rebellion is again in full control of its affairs. If a majority of the American voters favor the giving away of the home market, incomparably the best in the world, and the forcing of our people, now the most

prosperous and happy on the face of the earth, into competition and down to a level with the cheapest, poorest and most miserable of foreign rivals, the Democratic reactionary doctrines will prevail. If not the Republican party will resume its authority and successfully lead this great country with its beneficent institutions towards that sublime goal which all patriots believe to be its Heaven-ordained destiny. I

have no doubt of the result. Chairman Jones then introduced J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, as the temporary chairman of the convention. Delegate Osborne, of Kansas, objected to the assumption on the part of the National Committee of trying to name the temporary chairman, and asked if Mr. Thurston had been elected by the convention. Chairman Jones replied in an emphatic affirmative, for which he was vigorously applauded. Mr. Osborne was not to be subdued, and in the name of the Kansas delegation declined to be responsible for the action of the National Committee in this matter and regarded it as a great mistake [hisses]. He desired the roll of States to be called in order that the Kansas delegation might cast its vote for Hon. William Warner, of Missouri. No attention was paid to his demand, however, and Mr.

Thurston immed ately began his speech. After thanking the convention for the honor cenferred upon him, Mr. Thurston paid a tribute to John A. Logan, and said that "along the highway of the Nation's glory, side by side with old John Brown, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, his soul goes marching on." Of Mr. Blaine

The other, that gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the giory of Republican-ism and the night-mare of Democracy; our Henry of Navarre is seeking in foreign travel the long needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burdens of public life and service. With the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness, he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring above all things party harmony and success, he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable ambition that some other

man may climb to power. As his true friends we can not, dare not, commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed will. We can not place him at the head of the ticket, but will make him commander in-chief at the head of the forces in the field, where he will be invincible, and though James G. Blaine may not be our President, yet he remains our uncrowned King, wielding the paton of acknowledged leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers, honored and respected by all honest and loyal men the greatest living American, and the worthy object of our undying love.

Of the platform of the Republican party, Mr. Thurston said:

Its platform epitomized stands for protection of popular government on the American continent. Stands for the protection of all Governmental and international rights from restriction or invasion. Stands for the protection of the life, liberty and property of the individual. Stands for the protection of all the immunities and privileges of American citizenship. Stands for the protection of the ballot from the crimes of intimidation, robbery and substitution. Stands for the protection of American commerce, American manufacture and American agriculture from destructive for eign competition. Stands for the protection of home invention, home skill and home labor against the free trade heresies which would pauperize and degrade them all. Stands for the protection of the people from the unjust and oppressive exaction and combination of aggregated capital and corporate power. Stands also for the protection of both capital and corporation from confiscation and mob violence. And above all, stand for the protection of the sanctity and happiness of the American home. It welcomes to our shores the down-trodden and oppressed of every land, but it insists that the inestimable blessing of American citizenship, purchased with the priceless blood of our heroes and martyrs, shall be extended to those only who are in full sympathy and accord with the fundamental principles of our Government and who will loyally support the sacred provisions of the Constitution of tl e United States. And it holds that Congress has the power to save American civilization and morality from the leprosy of

Asiatic paganism, degradation and contagion. Mr. Thurston's speech was delivere! with a resonant voice, and could be heard all over the hall, and was continually interrupted by applause. His reference to Blaine's refusal to allow himself to be nominated by the convention, called forth his declaration that the convention dare not commit the offense of going contrary to Blaine's expressed wish was wildly applauded. All through his references to Blaine were cheered as were also references to other candidates, but much less enthusiastically.

The chair announced a long list of secretaries, assistant secretaries, sergeants at arms, etc., for the temporary organization. After the reading of the list of officers was completed, the band struck up a medley of National airs which were warmly received by the audience and as the air turned into "Marching Through Georgia," the assemblage caught up the refrain and the chorus of many voices resounded throughout the hall. Mr. Horr, of Michigan, was then recognized and presented a gavel made from the oak under which the Republican party was organized on the 6th of July, 1854, in the village or city of Jackson, in

Chairman Thurston accepted the gavel with the remark that he would commence to pound the life out of the Democratic party with it. [Laughter and applause]. Mr. Root, of Arkansas, moved that the convention elect all the officers named by

the State of Michigan.

the National Committee. The Chair said he understood that Chairman Jones having recognized no objection to the nominations of the National Committee they had been accepted by the convention and are now the temporary officers of

the body. Mr. Osborne, of Kansas, said that he was glad that this gave him the opportunity to again protest against the acceptance of the recommendation of the National Committee without a vote. He asked that the vote of Kansas be recorded for Hon. William Warner, of Missouri.

Mr. Root said that his motion didn't inolude the temporary chairman who, he fully understood, had been duly elected. As the other officers, he now found, were included in the general acceptance of the committee's report, he withdrew his mo-

Judge Moody, of Dakota, moved that Dakota be allowed ten votes instead of two in | party. the proceedings of the convention, as she and by all precedents in the history of the party. He proposed to give the record of past conventions to show that whenever a Territory had increased its population in such proportion as to justify it its vote in

the convention was increased. Chairman Thurston stated that the National Committee had recommended that Dakota be allowed ten votes during the preliminary proceedings of the convention and that Washington Territory, by the grace of the Democratic party, be allowed

On motion of Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, the rules of the last convention were adopted for the government of the present convention until further action.

Mr. Hallowell, of Kansas, offered the foi-The delegates to the Republican convention representing the surviving comrades of the disruished soldier and General of the army, Philip Speridan, and representing also the liv

and triumphed during the great era of the war, passed in Tribane reporter cauging send him their sincere congratulations on the a momentary view of the exciting prospect of his recovery, and hope that his life scene which was being exacted. A heavy

may be preserved for many years. The resolution was greeted with cheers unfortunate and another was poised in the and was adopted by a rising vote, the im- air, presumably for the same purpose. mense audience joining with the delegates in doing honor to the sick soldier. At 3:30 this afternoon the convention ad-

journed until noon to-morrow. CHICAGO, June 20 .- The Republican National convention was called to order at 12:30 by Chairman Thurston, and a hush fell upon the assemblage when Rev. Stephen A. Northrop, of Fort Wayne, Ind., lifted up his voice in prayer. He invoked the divine blessing upon the proceedings of the convention. He gave thanks for divine and civil protection and the blessings which came from a generous Providence. The divine favor was invoked upon the leaders of the convention and the divine aid asked that the delegates might realize the grave responsibilities resting on them in the choice of a standard bearer who should come up from the people and be of the people.

After the prayer, Chairman Thurston said that there had been forwarded to him resolutions referring to the formation of the platform which the chair said would be referred to the committee on resolutions.

A motion was made and seconded that the committee on permanent organization be called upon to make a report. But a protest came from Mr. Harris, of North Carolina, that the committee on permanent organization should not report until the committee on credentials should have been heard from. He did not wish to force a gag law upon the convention, but he moved that the motion be laid upon the table.

The chairman stated that at the last two Republican conventions the report of the committee on permanent organization had reported before the committee on credentials had completed its labor. He was informed that the credentials committee would not be ready to report until eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Henderson said that as the convention could do nothing under the circumstances except to organize, unless it should | Libbey and bore him down to the floor. All be proposed to go on with the nomination speeches, he would move to take a recess until eight o'clock to-night. Cries of "No,

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, opposed this and Mr. Henderson withdrew his motion and moved to proceed to a permanent organization, which was agreed to.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then stepped upon the platform and read the unanimous report of the committee. He was given an enthusiastic reception by the audience, and as he stated that M. M. Estee, of California, was selected for permoment chairman of the convention the cheering broke forth afresh.

Governor Foster proceeded to read the list of vice-presidents, as selected by the various State delegations. The report was adopted without dissent, and the chair appointed Governor Foster, of Objo: Senator Foley, of Nevada, and Mr. George B. Sloan, of New York, a committee to escort Mr. Estee to the platform from his seat in the California delegation.

When Mr. Estee appeared and was introduced by the chair, the convention applauded with enthusiam. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Estee spoke as follows:

'Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank in the name of the States and Territor es of the Pacific coast as well as from my own heart for the distinguished honor you have seen fit to confer upon me. I appreciate to the fullest extent the grave responsibilities devolving on me, and it being a Republican convention I shall ask in all things its charitable judgment and its candid and earnest support. Following so illustrious a gentleman as your temporary chairman, I shall not attempt to detain you by any lengthened speech. I only want to say to you that we live so far from the center of the Republic, over on the Pacific shore, that I can not even guess who your nomince is going to be. [Laughter]. Of course you all know. I say further to you, gentleman, I can't foretell exactly what your platform will be, but the people of the country have echoed its sentiment and the ruttle of the skirmish line was heard only two weeks ago from Oregon."

Here the speaker was interrupted by a the Republican party toward their cause round of applause and at the suggestion of some enthusiastic individual in the gallery, made for its continuance and success promthree hearty cheers were given for Oregon. "God willing," resumed Mr. Estee, "next November you will hear from Cleveland's Appomattox all over this Republic. [Applause. | Friends and gentlemen of the convention, again thanking you for the high honor you have conferred upon me, an'i impressing you with the belief with all heart and soul that our duties are of the

gravest and most selemn character and

trusting from the depth of my soul that

every act may be done to promote the best tested election districts, the first and interest of our common country and advance the Republican party, I will call for cries of "No," "No," all over the hall, but the next order of business." [Applause.] The chair then recognized Mayor Roche, of Chicago, who advanced to the platform holding in his hand a beautiful silver gavel. which he said he had been instructed to present to the convention on behalf of the citizens of Chicago. It was not of silver alone, as that presented at St. Louis, but of gold and silver, the bi-metallic standard of our sound financial policy. It represents way uniting the Mississippi and the Great

both crude and skilled labor and teaches

the lesson that free homes, free schools and a free ballot shall be maintained in this country. Mr. Charles A. Works, of Illinois, also presented to the convention a gavel which nearly 300. Sheridan will not get Pennhe said was a plain tool and made neither of silver nor gold, but it is connected with a great name in American history. It is made from a piece of wood from a desk in a tannery in Galena, Ill., which was left by that silent soldier, U. S. Grant, when he took the field to fight for his country. The mention of Grant's name was greeted with an outburst of cheering which lasted several moments and was the warmest demonstration of the day. The chair accepted the tokens in a neat speech in which he ex-

pressed the thanks of the convention to the Chairman Bayne of the committee on rules was recognized and presented the committee report. The report adopts the rules of the House of Representatives, with slight modifications, and makes the following order of business: Reports of the committee on credentials and resolutions, the naming of the National Committee, naming candidates for President, balloting, presentation of candidates for the Vice-Presidency, balloting.

The report also gives Dakota ten votes and Washington Territory six votes and the other Territories and the District of

Columbia two each. The rules recommended are substantially similar to those adopted by the last National convention. The most essential change is that it is recommended that an executive committee consisting of nine members may be chosen by the National Committee to conduct the affairs of the

At 2:12 the convention adjourned until | Chicago.

The Wise-Mahone Fuss.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Tribune this morning publishes a highly sensational account of the proceedings before the committee on credentials late last night in the Wise-Mahone controversy. It says: Sergeant-at-Arms Smith opened the door and looked anxiously around the hall. Half a dozen men were shouting at the top of their voices. "You are a liar," "Give

it to him," were distinctly heard the immortal champion of liberty and the rights above the storm of invectives. of the people-Abraham Lincoln-and to cover The commotion swelled into an also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance uproar. The door swung back and a negro and gratitude the heroic names of our late leadrushed into the hall with terror written in every feature. "My God, they are going to shoot," he exclaimed. "Mahone and Wise is fightin'. Some one will be killed, shuah."

The door sudden'y opened and Ser-geant-at-Arms Smith grabbed an officer and pulled him aside. As they

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppreschair was descending on the head of some sion, which is the fundamental idea of the Re publican party, we send fraternal congratula tions to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which com-Almost at the threshold of the door pletes the abolition of slavery throughout the two men were upon the floor entwo American continents. gaged in a desperate struggle. A We earnestly hope that we may soon con man was reaching over to separate them,

when he was struck in the face by a man

who evidently was not unschooled in the

manly art of self-defense. "Kill him,"

"Hit him," "Look out for him, Jim." The

presence of the policeman had a wonder-

fully quieting effect and the tempest sub-

sided as quickly as it started. In about a

minute Sergeant-at-Arms Smith appeared

at the door, like a rainbow after a thunder-

storm. His hair was disarranged, but he

"Any one killed?" asked the reporter.

"Killed? Ha, ha; that's funny," com-

menced Mr. Smith. "It is awful hot in

there and a man fainted away. Never saw such a hot room in my life. Had to throw

a pitcher of ice water on him. He's all

right now, come to all right. Ha, ha, well,

well. Hot, isn't it? Yes, sir, he just fell

right down while making a speech. Officer,

opened the door to give him a little air."

seemed to think Allen was hit.

hone henchmen seemed to feel the greatest

"Don't let Brady get away," yelled a

voice that sounded like Mahone's, and a

rash was at once made for him. A

pair of Western men at once closed

in and saved Brady from much

harm. The peacemakers finally suc-

ceeded in pulling most of the fighters

apart, but it was not until the policeman

at the door, who rushed in, had cracked

several colored heads with his club. One

man, said to be named Mott, was especial-

When the semblance of order was re-

stored two or three members were stand-

ing on the table, the policeman and ser-

geant-at-arms had squads of belligerents

was keeping a close eye on Mahone and

was striking at Wise, but he d dn't think

felt that something of this kind was neces-

Libbey, and if he had not made this expla-

expelled. The desire to avoid publicity

was strong. It was agreed that the row

Notes.

left in the Apollo Hall last night by the

audience that assembled to hear Miss Su-

san B. Anthony, Mrs. Isabelle B. Hooker

and others address the Cook County Wo-

man's Suffrage Society. The friendship of

ised in such an event. The resolution which

the woman suffragists wanted in the Re-

The credentials committee met in secret

session at nine o'clock and at once esumed

consideration of the Virginia contests.

After hearing briefly, and without decision,

fourth not being contested. The second,

third and fifth districts had at noon pre-

hopeful the committee's deciding in their

favor but will carry the fight into the con-

Among the delegations before the com-

mittee on resolutions last night was one

composed of Judge Prendergast, W. H.

Hurd and others in the interest of a water-

Lakes, embodying the platform of the

Peoria Waterways convention of last year.

dent. They now expect 325 votes on the

first ballot. The opposition concedes them

sylvania's solid vote until after the first

THE PLATFORM.

The Republican National Plat-

form Adopted by a Rising

Vote.

Its Strong Protective Planks-The

Mills Tariff Bill Denounced-Repeal

of the Tobacco

For Mechanical Purposes-Ballot

Purity Wanted.

eign Contract Labor-Also to Trusts-

Favors One-Cent Postage and a

Vigorous Foreign Policy-Can-

didates Presented to the

Convention.

CHICAGO, June 21 .- At 10:15 this morning

Chainman Estee called the Republican Na-

tional convention to order. The invocation

was delivered by Rev. Thomas E. Green, of

secretary proceeded to call the roll of

States in order that the delegations might

designate the member to represent each

State upon the National Committee. This

work having been disposed of, Mr. McKin-

ley, of Ohio, chairman of the resolutions

committee, read the platform as follows:

bled by their delegates in National convention

pause on the threshold of their proceedings to

honor the memory of their first great leader.

ers who have more recently been called away

from our councils-Grant, Garfield, Arthur,

Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our

greetings and with prayer for his recovery, the

name of one of our living heroes whose mem-ory will be treasured in the history both of Re-

The Republicans of the United States assem-

Under the direction of the

The Sherman men are placid and confi-

vention.

should be kept a secret.

threw him half way across the room.

animosity.

was smiling and warm.

grafulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upor the reaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble Union of the States, to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted.

We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

keep these men back from the door. We We are uncompromisingly in favor of the Later it was learned that the Virginia American system of protection. We protest row started between Wise and Mahone. against its destruction as proposed by the Pres-While the Mahone delegate, Colonel Allen, ident and his party. They serve the interests was talking, Brady and Wise frequently inof Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently terrupted. Mahone and Wise were sitting appeal to the people for their judgment. The not more than five feet apart on the same side of the table. Wise said something in protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by genan undertone to Mahone which no one eral disaster to all interests except those of the caught, but the little brigadier at once usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills jumped up and reached for Wise. The bill as destructive to the general business, the latter let out for Mahone, but the members labor and the farming interests of the country sitting between them prevented any damand we heartily indorse the consistent and no age. Both were talking excitedly; but attriotic action of the Republican Representatention was in a moment diverted from tives in Congress in opposing its passage.

them by Congressman Libbey, one of the We condemn the proposition of the Demo cratic party to place wool on the free list and antt-Mahone men, who struck Allen. Acwe insist that the duties thereon shall be adcounts differ, but most of the members justed and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The assailed man launched back and in a The Republican party would effect all needed moment the wildest confusion prevailed. reduction of the National revenue by repealing Several of the Mahone people went for the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and a burden to agriculture, and the tax the colored men in the room took part and upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical the mass of arms and legs in motion was purposes; and by such revision of the tariff such that the peace-making members laws as will tend to cheek imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the prohardly cared to approach. It was, duction of which gives employment to our labor, in fact, the beginning of an oldand release from import duties those articles of fashioned Virginia fight. Ex-Congressman foreign production, except luxuries, the like of Brady, who is himself pugnacious, was one which can not be produced at home. of the Wise following, for whom the Ma-

If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our excellent protective system at the joint behest of the whisky ring and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduc tion into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civflization and our Constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combina ly ugly, and could not be quieted till Sertions of capital organized in trusts or othergeant-at-Arms Smith seized him by the wise, to control arbitrarily the condition of throat, exclaiming: "Stop, stop," and trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by such charges on their supplies. or by unjust rates for the tran portation of thei products to markets. We approve the legislaunder their care, while Chairman Hepburn tion by Congress to prevent alike unjust burand unfair discrimination between th Wise. Mr. Wise expressed his regret at | States. the occurrence, explaining how aspersions

We reamrm the porcy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be home- thusiasm. had been cast on him that were unbearable. Mahone said nothing. Mr. Libbey steads for American citizens and settlers, not also spoke, half apologetically, saying in aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the the heat of the moment he thought Allen Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnifihe, himself, had hit Ailen. The committee cent development. The restoration of unearned radroad land grants to the public domain for sary. Several members had proposed to the use of actual settlers which was begun under the administration of President Arthur nation he would undoubtedly have been should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of the Republicans and Democrats about 50,000,000 of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the CHICAGO, June 20 .- No standing room was construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the condi tions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic Administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with sples in the past was spoken of and appeals were and prosecutions under the false pretense of

exposing frauds and vindicating the law. The Government by Congress of the Terri tories is based upon necessity only to the end publican platform was read. It simply that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of populadeclares against sex as a voting qualification, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local Government therein, the people of such Torritories should be permitted as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves Constitutions and State Governments and be admitted into the claims of delegates at large, the comthe Union. Pending the preparation for Statemittee took up numerically the eight conhood all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a sented their respective claims, no vote

State into the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we being taken. The Mahone men are not heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House for partisan purposes to favorably consider these bills is wilful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men. The bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form Constitutions and form State Governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona as States as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become

qualified. The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions too dangerous longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage

to one cent per ounce. In a Republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where Tax Demanded-Also the Tax on Spirits no power is exer ised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign-the people-should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free Nation; therefore the State or Nation, or both combined, The Platform Hostile to Chinese and Forshould support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free hip bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other modern means of for the protection of our less harbors and cities: for the payment of just ensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of National importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encourag of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of trans-portation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the public funds without interest to "pet

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its nefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by the Republican Administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected

Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua anal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and our National influence in Central America and South America and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the

Pacific Ocean. We arraign the present Democratic Administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillan surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal naritime legislation of 1880 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present Administra-tion and the Democratic majority in Congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy valuable National industry and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes on all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and nust be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights, it should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the emocratic party have defeated not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom and purity of ballot, but especially have descried the cause of reform in the Civil-Service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore epeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: The reform of the Civil-Service auspiciously begun under the Republican Administrations, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already estabished by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of affecting existing reform legislation, should be repealed to the end that owngers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union can not be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an nmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous services preserved the Government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legisla-

In support of the principles here with enunci ated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present Administration. When the reading of the report had been completed Mr. Marine, of Maryland, moved that it be adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, on behalf of his State delegation seconded the motion and demanded the previous question. The previous question having been ordered, the report of the committee was adopted unanimously by a standing vote amid great en-

The chairman stated that the next order of business was the calling of States for the presentation of the names of nominees for the Presidency. Alabama and Arkansas were called with-

out response. When California was called, Dr. Haymond said that the Culifornia delegation, whose position was well known here, asked the convention to pass California on the roll call for the present. Mr. Warner, of Connecticut, presented without a speech the name of Hon. Joseph

R. Hawley. When Illinois was called a buzz of expecta ancy broke out, which grew into a shout of greeting when Leonard Swett stepped upon the platform to present the name of Walter Q. Gresham, which he did in a most

flattering manner, drawing attention to Gresham's long and patriotic service. The nomination was seconded by Davis, of Minnesota; also by Lynch, of Mississippi, McCall, of Massachusetts, and Rector,

of Texas. There being no further seconds to Gresham's nomination, the secretary proceeded to call the roll of States, and when Indiana was called and Governor Porter mounted the platform to place Harrison in nomination a round of cheers was given and one enthusiastic individual created considerable amusement by rising to his feet and waving a mammoth red flag, on which was inscribed in large gilt letters the name of Harrison. Governor Porter discoursed charmingly of the heroic and historic stuff embodied in his favorite.

At the conclusion of Governor Porter's speech, the convention took a recess until three o'clock.

NOMINATIONS CONTINUED.

The Remainder of the States Called For Presidential Nominations.

CHICAGO, June 22.-At three o'clock yes terday afternoon Chairman Estee called the Republican National convention to order. A short time of confusion followed before quietude reigned. The chair again called for seconds to the nomination of General Harrison, and Mr.

Terrill, of Texas, stepped to the platform and addressed the convention in support of the nomination. Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, also seconded the nomination.

After Mr. Gallinger's address, Chairman Estee asked: "Is there any other second to the nomination of General Harrison? If not, the

clerk will call the roll." When Iowa was called, Mr. Henderson, of that State, arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, Iowa has a candidate to present to the consideration of the convention." [Cheers.]

While General Henderson was speaking Mr. Hepburn, of the Iowa delegation, walked up to the platform and was introduced by the chairman. Mr. Hepburn read his speech from manuscript, and concluded by offering the name of William B. Allison as a condidate for the Presidential nomina

The chairman then said: "Gentlemen of the convention, Hon. William B. Allison, of Iowa, is in nomination. Does the chair hear a second to that nomination!" Mr. Benjamin M. Bosworth, of Rhode Island, advanced to the platform and

seconded the nomination. There being no other seconds the secretary called Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts without any response. When Michigan was and split the air with their cheers. After a while Mr. Horr, of Michigan, obtained the floor and said:

"I wish merely to say that Michigan has a candidate and that he will be presented by Mr. Robert E. Frazer, of Detroit' Cheers from the Michigan delegation.] While Mr. Frazer was making his way t thh platform a stentorian voice in the rear of the hall said: "What's the matter with Alger?" to which a number of delegates responded: "He's all right." [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Frazer then presented the name of Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. The chairman announced that General General Russell A. Alger had been placed in nomination and asked if there was a se

Mr. Charles J. Noyes, of Massachusetts seconded the nomination of General Alger. The nomination was also seco Egan, of Nebraska, by Estes, of North Carolina, and by Eggers, of Arizona. There being no other seconders to ger's nomination the clerk proceeded with

the rall call until the State of New York was reached, when Senator Hiscock advanced to the platform. His appearance was the signal for loud cheers, which were redoubled when he put in nomination

Chauncey M. Depew. The nomination was seconded by Hartley, of Minnesota, and the roll call pro-

ceeded. When Ohio was reached General Dan B. Hastings arose amid cheers and in a strong speech presented the name of John Sherman for the Presidential nomination.

When the cheers that greeted the presentation of Sherman's name had subsided Governor Foraker seconded the nomination. The speech of Mr. Foraker was followed by a great demonstration in favor of Sherman, a sort of offset to the scene which followed the bandana demonstration at St. Louis on the nomination of Thurman for Vice-President by the Democrats.

John M. Langston, of Virginia, and Anson, of North Carolina, also seconded Sherman's nomination.

When Pennsylvania was reached in the roll call Thomas W. South, of that State, stepped to the platform and presented the name of Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia.

The secretary then continued the call of the roll of States, calling out the names of Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and there was no response. Wisconsin was next called and immediately a shout arose, and Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, ascended the platform when the chairman said: "Gentlemen of the convention, I introduce to you Senator Spooner, of Wis-

consin." Senator Spooner then in graceful periods resented the claim of Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, to the favorable consideration of the convention.

During the progress of Senator Spooner's speech he was liberally applauded from every part of the hall, and scarcely had the last word dropped from his lips than Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, came forward and grasped him by the hand and

said it was a magnificent speech. The chairman declared that Governor Rusk had been placed in nomination and asked if there was any second. No response came from any one on the floor and the secretary called the remainder of the roll-Dakota, Arizona, District of Columbia, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming-but there were no further speeches made.

"This ends the roll call," said the chairman, and waited a moment for the pleasure of the convention.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, rose and said: "I rise at the request of the friends, I believe, of all the candidates who have now been presented to the convention, and my motion is this-that this convention do now adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock to-morrow."

The motion prevailed and at 7:26 o'clock the convention stood adjourned.

General Grant's farm, better known as the Dent homestead, of 750 acres and located twelve miles west of St. Louis, was sold recently by direction of Chancery Master Depew under a mortgage given by Grant to William H. Vanderbilt during the Grant & Ward troubles. The property was bought by Luther H. Conn, an ex-Confederate. Conn was with John Morgan's men and is now a millionaire. He paid \$60,000 for the farm and has already chri tened it "Grantwood."

NEARING THE END.

BALLOTING COMMENCED AT CHI-CAGO.

Sherman in the Lead with Gresham in the Second Place-Blaine Holds 33 Votes-Adjournment Taken to

7 p. m. CHICAGO, ILL , June 22 .- The convention was called to order this mornng promptly at 11 o'clock. After the preliminary opening exercises the roll call for ballot on nominee for President was called for and the list of states was

Arkansas, the first state called, gave 10 of its 14 votes to Ingalls, scattering the remainder among Harrison, Gresh-

The result of the first ballot completed at 1 o'clock was:

Sherman 229. Gresham 114. Depew 99. Alger 84. Allison 72. Harrison 79. Blaine 33. Ingalls 28. Phelps 25. Rush 25. Fitler 24, Hawley 13. Lincoln 3.

McKinley 2. The vote was largely a complimentary one as the delegation of nearly every state was divided among half a dozen or more candidates. Kansas voted 17 for Ingalls, one for Blaine;

Illinois for Gresham. The second ballot was at once pro-

ceeded with and resulted: Sherman 249. Alger 116. Gresham 108. Depew 99. Harrison 91. Allison 75. Blaine 33. Rusk 20. Phelps 18. Ingalls 16. McKinley 3. Lincoln 2.

There was considerable changing about in this ballot. Kansas stood alone by Ingalls. New York gave Depew 71 and Blaine 1. Pennsylvania gives Sherman 53 out of 60. Sherman's gain of 20 votes was greeted with

yells from the Ohio delegation. On the third ballot there was little to indicate what the result would be, except the sudden jump of the dark horse, McKinley, to 8 votes. Arkansas has left Ingalls for Alger. New called all of Alger's friends rose in a body | Jersey scatters its forces and Kansas weakens a little on Ingalls, going

slightly to Blaine. The result was: Sherman 244. Gresham 123. Alger 122. Harrison 94. Denew 90. Allison 88. McKinley, 8. Blaine 35. Rusk la

Pholps 5. Lincoln 2. As the result was announced, cheers for Gresham broke out and were met by hisses. A scene of great confusion prevailed for several minutes.

At the first rest, Miller, of Indiana, moved to adjourn until seven o'clock this evening. The motion carried and the convention adjourned.